laint not served.

Special Notices.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLI-

NA, ORANGEBURG COUNTY.—In the Trial Jus-ice's Court—WILLIAM H. BARTON, (Bearer)

nons for Money Dem

To T. ADDISON MURPHY, Defendant in this ac-

tion: You are hereby summoned and required

Esq. a Tria! Justice in and for the Cou

Esq., a Trial Justice in and for the County and State aforesaid, on the twenty-eighth day of August, 1871, at 10 o'clock in the forences, at his Omce in the Town of Orangeburg, in the County and State aforesaid, to answer the Complaint of the Pinintin in this action, which is affect in the office of the said Trial Justice. The Trial Justice.

at the time and place above mentioned, th

plaintin will have judgment against you for the sum of fifty dollars, with interest at the rate of one

and one-half per centum per me

and for the costs of this action.

laintiff, against T. ADDISON MURPHY. Be

BLOODY WEDNESDAY.

A CONNECTED ACCOUNT OF THE GREAT NEW YORK RIOT.

Graphic Description of the Procession-The Attack of the Mob-How the Police and Military Behaved-The Scene of the Struggle-The Fight at Grace Church-Prompt and Bloody Work.

The New York papers continue to be crowd. ed with the details of the great rlot of Wednesday, on the occasion of the Orange parade. The lists of the dead foot up variously from forty-five to slaty, and the wounded from one hundred and eight to one hundred and fifty of whom some ten or fifteen it is believed were mortally hurt. It is impossible, however, to ascertain fully how many persons were wounded, as many of the injured got themselves away from the scene of the trouble to their homes without the aid of the authorities. The following is the most complete and connected account that we have seen of the facts

The Procession of Orangemen.

The Orangemen tormed in line in Twenty-ninth street, next Eighth avenue, at two o'clock. Their number was about 90 or 100 persons. At their head was their marshal, John Johnson, mounted; next stood Twyford's persons. At their head was their marsha, John Johnson, mounted; next stood Twyford's band, twelve pleces; next, the master of the lodge, James D. Askin, and after him the other officers; the colors, carried by Patterson These, were the Stars and Stripes, with the inscription: "True sons of Liberty. Lodge 22, A. P. A.," a banner was also carried bearing the word, "American Freemen, Fall in!" The Orangemen were escorted in order as follows: First came a broad body of police. wedged closely together, so that the arms of many of the men impinged upon the sides of many of those next to them. These were flanked on the sidewalk by police skirmishers on foot, each man carrying his locust billy in his hand, slung to his wrist by a cord. They pressed the crowd well back from the curbs, but did not molest those who stood in the doorways. No sooner had the line of police passed when the throngs at the corners moved up from their refuges and took post at the angles of the streets again.

After the police came platoons of infantry, their bayonets at the "carry arms;" then followed the Seventh regiment in good share.

After the police came platons of manty, their bayonets at the "carry arms;" then followed the Seventh regiment, in good shape, wearing a loose gray uniform, with black belts and full cartridge boxes at their sides; then came a second body of police, also sweeping the street and forming the van of the Orange procession. The Orangemen were flanke, on one side by the Ninth regiment and fianks. on one side by the Ninth regiment and on the other by the Twenty-second, the troops greatly outnumbering the small body of men whom they encompassed. Then followed in strong order the Eighty-lourth regiment; then the Sixth; then came a large and solid body of police, troops, &c., closing the parade. The strength of the escort was about 2000 soldiers and 700 policemen, or about 20 soldiers and 7 realizement to one. Orangement The police

and 700 policemen, or about 20 solders and 7 police force, which performed list duty well, was composed largely of Irish Catholics.

But, observed by all observers, the point of attraction for all the multitude were the Ottangemen themselves. At the rate in which the procession set out, they were not more than a minute or two reasing any diven point. than a minute or two passing any given point. At their head rode Marshal Johnson, a fine specimen of the Northern Irishman, a rawboned, erect, marshal-looking man, well dressed, with proud but quiet besing; and he it was who received the vilest exercations of the crowd on the sidewalks. All the other Orangemen were afoot, and most of them were plainly dressed and some shabbily dressed; laboring looking men; some gray and feeble, who appeared to have passed their three ed; laboring looking men; some gray and fee-ble, who appeared to have passed their three scores, and none of them paid any attention whatever to the outcries on the right or the left, but walked straight on, keeping time to

The windows and roofs of the houses in the vicinity were occupied by people overlooking these preparations. The approach of the these preparations. The approach of the troops had been greeted with faint cheering from some quarters—heard loudest when the 22d loaded their pieces with ball and cartridge; but a sullen stillness generally prevalled they prove all appressed with a The very air seemed oppressed with a ed. The very air seemed oppressed with a sense of impending bloodshed. The Orangemen were pale, though determined. Officers of police and or millita hastened to and fro, regulating the movement of the forces, showing, as they did so, a consciousness that serious work was before them. As the Orangemen wheeled into the avenue a single shot was fired from the southeast corner of Twenty-ninth street. It took no one by surprise; more were exceeted. The column moved on, and was again fired at from the corner of Twenty-eighth street.

Another shot was fired from near Twenty-sixth street, and stones were thrown at the procession, and then it seemed that a general street fight was begun. The troops warmed with the excitement of battle. The police hustled all bystanders off, the sidewalk with merciless chooling in many cases, and all along

merciless chaoling in many cases, and all along the line orders were shouted to the people looking out from their homes to close their windows. There was a sudden slamming of blinds from the first to the fifth atories of the houses in two or three blocks. Detachments of police made forages into the side streets, driving back the augry mob and arresting numerous Hibernians carrying pistols and other weapons. When the Orangemen were opposite Twenty-fourth street the colum halted for a moment.

The Binody Conflict

Immediately after the halt a shot was fired from an upper story of a brick building at the northeast corner. Simultaneously shots were fred at the 6th regiment from near Tweny-fifth street, on the same side of the street. The 34th regiment received the first shot, and in the confusion of the moment many of the men nimed at the windows, as it expecting orders to fire. In an instant one gun was discharged, and then followed an irregular volley slong the line of the 6th, 9th and 84th regizents, a few men-loading and firing a second lime. So sudden was the occurrence that the officers were taken by surprise, but as soor as possible they rushed among their men to stop the firing. The tring of the 84th regiment was chiefly directed at the upper part of the house whence the attack had come. But the sidewalk was swept also. As soon as the smoke cleared, nine bodies, one of them that of a woman, were seen large extended and of a woman, were seen lying extended and still upon the pavement in front of the house. The right wing of the regiment being advanc-ed about twenty-five yards beyond Twenty-Sourth street, the men in that part of the line fired across the sidewalk at the southeast corner of that street and the avenue. Here corner of that street and the avenue. Here were a group of about twenty policemen and a few clitzens. All these, discovering that the troops were aiming low, threw themselves by common impulse, prostrate upon their bellies, and scrambled away. At the first fire, however, a portly, well-dressed man, who was atterwards ascertained to be R. C. J. Lattimer, was instantly killed; and, after him, policeman John O'Connor fell, dangerously wounded.

Effects of the Fusilade.

The firing over, there was a pause of several minutes, in which a further attack of the Hibernians was awaited, while the troops were brought to an attention after reloading their guns. No regard was paid to the wounded and dying for several minutes. The terrified citizens were afraid to venture out of their houses, and none of those executing the Orcitizens were arried to venture out of their houses, and none of those escorting the Orangemen could advance beyond the line to give relief, or account of the imminent danger that other shots would be fired by the treacherous and infuriated mob, and that the militia would renew their wild voileys. The situation at the crossing of Twenty fourth street, where the writer stood, was terrible. Before the eyes of all there lay eleven progrates bodies. Two the writer stood, was terrible. Before the eyes of all, there lay eleven prostrate bodies. Two or three were piled together as they had fallen. A dead woman was stretched across a dead man. A man with a fearful wound in the head, which covered his face with blood. writhed in agony for some moments and then slowly crept to the doorstep and feebly strove to raise himself upon if, presenting, as he did so. a full view of his ghastly injuries. An aged workingman, evidently an Irishman, had received a shot in the arm, and sat down upon the step, and desperately faced the troops, in the midst of the firing, while holding his bleeding arm extended before him. He remained until relief came, fixedly glaring in silence at the Orangegen. A lad crouched against a cart wheel, view of his chastly injuries. An aged workingman, evidently an Irishman, had received a shot in the arm, and sat down upon the step, and desperately faced the troops, in the milest of the firing, while holding his bleeding arm extended before him. He remained until relief came, fixedly glaring in silence at the Orange agen. A lad crouched against a cart wheel, just beyond the corner, in Twenty-fourth street, appearing to have received some hurt.

The women appeared at the windows above making signs of angulsh and bewilderment, looking alternately down at the bodies, and then at the troops and policemen. Presently, one and then another of the friends of the victims stole out and touched them to see if they were still alive, but soon hastened within. One young Irishman, however, remained, walked to and fro, wringing his hands, and making niteous and incoherent cries of grief. From time to time he clenched his fist and seemed time to time he clenched his fist and seemed to be making desperate resolves of vengeance, and then would stop to look at one and another of the bodies. The surgeon of one of the regiments came with commendable promptitude to attend to the wounded. At last when the mob had been driven far back on the side streets, the work of removing the dead and wounded began, as the column removed of a half. nained at a halt.

The Parade Goes On.

General Varian, indignant at the action of the 84th regiment in firing without orders, ordered it to the rear, and brought upone-half of the 9th to take its place at the left of the Orangemen. The procession then moved on. The passion of the mob appeared to have greatly subsided. The sidewalks were lined with people, the windows of many of the houses were crowded, and at many points workingmen in large numbers suspended their labors to witness the procession; but they were all silent. When all were gone and the right of procession had been vindicated, it was an awful scene for an American city to see these bleeding and shattered forms of men and women littering the pavements and stones. these bleeding and snattered forms of men and women littering the pavements and stones of Eighth avenue and the cross streets. Priests now appeared upon the ground, seeking to perform the last office for some past praying for, and the little groups of relatives, children and brothers, with disordered hair and dress, and tears and knprecations blended, stooped over the bodies and added to the hideousness

of the result.

After a little while carts and furniture wagons were impressed by the police, and one after another the warm but lifeless bodies were laid in these vehicles—the heads toward the tail of the cart—and they moved over toward Broadway, and passed the line of hotels, carrying melancholy and pane, wherever they appeared.

carrying melancholy and panic wherever they appeared.

The procession kept straight on down Eighth avenue, cheered and applauded from the houses and feebly hooted from the streets, until at Fourteenth street, it marched to Union Square, where its reception was extraordinary. Loud acclaims came from all hotel guests, who represented every part of the United States, while from Madison Square and from safe distances the mob still hurled occasional stones and bricks, and made fiendleh outcries. The Orangemen, girt all round with a wall of protection, filed around the Worth monument, and marched down to the Cooper Institute, where it was disbanded.

The Fight at Grace Church.

About 12.30 o'clock a crowd of about one hundred and fitty laborers and longshoremen formed in an irregular procession in Prince street, and marched out into Broadway. There was no mistaking their purpose. Many of them were armed with clubs extemporized them were armed with clubs extemporized them were armed with clubs extemporized from packing-boxes and barrels. They were headed by a villanous-looking individual, who wore a long-skirted broadcloth coat, and a straw hat, and carried an old cavalry sword. This murderons gang proceeded quietly and defiantly up Broadway, making no other demonstration than to call to recognized sympathisers who were discovered on the sidewalk to join them. Their destination and determination were, however, apparent to all the lawto join them. Their destination and determination were, however, apparent to all the law-abiding citizens of the great thoroughfare, who looked sullenly and tremblingly on. As they passed Spring and Houston streets, the crowd that followed them on either sidewalk was swollen by the raff of lawless wretches that crawl into sight on those corress when there is a prospect of excitement. shade of villains down to the youthful every shade of villains down to the youthful sneak-thieves; who seemt a harvest in every organized opposition to law, swarmed out of their dens and holes of Murderers' block. For it is on such occasions that the noxious and savages who have no interest whatever in the questions at issue, and who are impelled by no prejudices, but who scent plunder and blood. Drawn into the tide the swell into had it all its own way from Houston street up to Tenth. Citizens were hustled and bonnetted, pockets were picked, watch chains cut, tradesmen knocked down, and stunned and aghast the dealers on Broadway either hastly closed their doors or retreated to the upper windows. When just above Grace closed their doors or retreated to the upper windows. When just above Grace Church the procession encountered a detachment of police. The officers were mounted, and the men were in omnibusses. The crowd was ordered to disperse: The rabble, headed by its armed ringleader, broke out in defiant yells. Not a minute elapsed after the order was given before the police were in the street, and charging upon the incendiaries like a whiriwind. The rictous leader went down with a cloven skull, and his sword was left in the gutter. A few of the bravest of his rowdles stood a moment, and then fied howling. The argument of locust was not beyond even their comprehension, and in five minutes the whole foul crew had been scattered, and were howling in full flight back to their retreats. A round of applause from thousands of spectatators in the windows and on the balconies who had witnessed the rout, testified to its completeness when the street was clear.

An Incident. Before this procession started from Prince street there was one person in it, a mere boy, who could not have been over 18, who made himself conspicuous by the most violent language and action. He fidurished a revolver, and vowed the most fearful oaths that he would have the blood of an Orangeman before night. Half frantic with excitement his slender frame and fearful of the water seen flying through the Half frantic with excitement his slender frame and freckled face were seen flying through the crown as he incited his fellows to acts of yiolence. When the party started he took his place in front, and for a long way marched by the side of the leader with his pistol in his hand. An hour after the writer of this came down the cleared thoroughfare, and was attracted to a crowd at the drug store near Thitteenth street. Passing through the knot of bystanders he came upon the senseless form of this boy laid upon a board. His skull was crushed, and the blood had saturated him from head to feet. A sorrow-stricken crowd glared at him. One of them said it was always so; the innocent had to suffer for the guilty. Another remarked that it was rough to see a boy killed by a policeman's club, and a third ventured the assertiou that the victim hadn't anything to do with it.

thing to do with it.

Latest-By Telegraph. New York, July 17.
It has transpired that two Orangemen were

thas transpired that two Orangemen were wounded in the line.

Among important documents bearing upon the causes of action first taken by the city authorities, there is a published letter written by John J. Bond, the Orange leader, to Superintendent Kelso, two days before the riot, in which he implored that functionary to stop the Orange demonstration, and spare the effusion of blood.

MONDAY NIGHT, July 17. MONDAY NIGHT, July 17.

Resolutions are pending before the police commissioners forbidding the streets to all processions; military and funerals.

An effigy of Governor Hoffman was found hanging in the 12th ward, Brooklyn, this

MEXICAN CLAIMS.

The United States Mexican Commission decides favorably on the claims for property taken by the Republic, and unfavorable for cides lavorably on the claims for property taken by the Republic, and unfavorably for property taken by Maximilian. The commis-sion also decides favorably on contracts with the Republic. There is no decision yet re-garding Mexican bonds held by Americans.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The steamship America, at San Francisco from China, brings no details of the last fight with the Coreans. The America's cargo is valued at \$2.500.000, which is unprecedented

THE BALTIMORE BORGIA.

LATEST ASPECTS OF THE GREAT POISONING MYSTERY.

The Widow Wharton's Examination The Purchase of Poison-Disinterring

the Remains of her Son-A Detective Declining Mrs. Wharton's Hospitality.

[From the Baltimore Gazette, 14th.] As the details of the alleged poisoning by Mrs. Wharton, of "Hamilton Place," becom more generally known, the interest of the public grows more speculative and sensational. Mrs. Wharton is still in strict custody, and the eyes of ever watchful detectives observe every movement at her residence, and their ceaseless viglis are directed to her at all hours.

Much comment has been made upon the
conduct of the authorities in allowing Mrs.
Wharton to remain at her residence, and it is proper to state that on account of representa-tions of her health the officers of the law have considered it due to a sense of humanity to refrain from enforcing her imprisonment unti the grand jury shall have decided on her case. To-morrow morning at 10 o'clock the grand jury will meet, and the teslimony for the State will be laid before them.

THE PURCHASE OF THE POISON. It is well known that Mrs. Wharton pur It is well known that Mrs. Whatron purchased sixty grains of tartar emetic of Messrs. Gosman & Co., on the 26th of last month, two days previous to the death of General Ketchum. Her family physician, Dr. Richard McSherry, of the University of Maryland, avers that he had prescribed the use of it in plasters for her in quantities of twenty grains at a time. Mrs. Whatron so informed Mr. A. A. Kleinschmidt, the clerk of Messrs. Gosman & Co., at the time she procured the emetle.

FRESH SUSPICIONS.

Among the many rumors which have been Among the many thanks which have been circulated in reference to the unhappy lady is one to the effect that she has been suspected of having poisoned a Mr. Edward Wharton, a cousin of her husband, and also his daughter, both of whom died at her residence in this both of whom died at her residence in this city in 1867. The Washington Star has interviewed ah old acquaintance of the family, who says the daughter had consumption for about a year previous to her death. In the winter of 1867 she went to Baltimore on a visit, and while there saught a severe cold, inducing pneumonia and ending in death. To his personal knowledge she had had eight hemorrhages prior to her visit to Baltimore. The tather died about two weeks before his daughter, of what disease he did not know, but he had never before heard any intimation of foul play and believed such intimation unjust. had never before heard any intimation of foul play, and believed such intimation unjust.

It was reported yesterday that the officers disinterred on last Wednesday night the remains of Mrs. Wharton's son, who was buried in April, 1870, at Norristown, Pennsylvanias for the purpose of analyzing his stomach in search of poison. The opinion of chemists is, that traces of tartar emetic can be discovered in the remains even at this date, if it was administered. Her son, Major Henry Clifton Wharton, was insured on the 18th of March, 1870, and died on the 8th of the following month; twenty-one days after he had obtained policies for large amounts. He was considered a first-class risk, but jocularly remarked to some of class risk, but locularly remarked to some of his friends, "I have insured my life and got ten my death warrant."

THE GUARDED HOUSE. Mrs. Wharton's house, No. 263 Eutaw street, is a cosy little cottage, which stands back from the street about twenty feet. In the front yard the summer roses are blooming in full green lawn give such an air of repose that it is almost impossible to imagine that a great crime could be associated with the place. If crime could be associated with the place. In front of the cottage is an iron portico into which the parlor windows open. The entrance is from a porch at the side. Mrs. Wharton has which the side. Mrs. Wharton has the liberty of the whole house. There were a few callers yesterday and last night. Whenever a carriage drives up to the gate it creates a flutter in the whole neighborhood, shutters are furtively opened, curtains are drawn aside, and nearly every window has an inquisitive face half concealed behind the lattice, trying to find something either to enlarge or diminish

the wonder in the appearance of the people who visit the house.

Two visitors, appearing on a fine summer ernoon, both taken suddenly III, the arriva of the physicians, their constant attendance for four days thereafter, the sombre hearse which bore away the one stranger in the early wilight, while the other was tenderly lift twilight, while the other was tenderly inted into a carriage and driven to his home; the appearance of the marshal of police and his deputy, tollowed by a squad of detectives, who remained as sentines at the doors—up wonder that the curiosity of the neighbrhood was stirred to its profoundest depths.

A WONDERING CROWD. Last night the pavement and streets opposite Mrs. Wharton's residence was literally blocked up by a crowd of curious and eager observers, and the aid of the police was found necessary to remove them. Numbers of persons, however, constantly passed and repassed the house up to a late hour, but could obtain the house up to a late hour, but could obtain no view of the inmates, who remained closely within doors, and the detectives and police officers on duty at the time refused to gratify depraved curiosity by answering the numerous searching questions which were in some cases loudly propounded to them. The detectives are, however, determined not to be outwitted, and last night Detective Greentree, in the gealing waterfulness, nulled the goates. witted, and last night Detective Greentree, in his zealous watchfulness, pulled the goates and mustache of a gentleman visitor, who was passing out rapidly, and whose countenance could not be distinctly seen in the dim light. In order to satisfy himself that his facial adorn-

ments were "correct."

It is also related of the detectives that or Wednesday evening, though sorely tempted by a collation prepared by direction of the inmates of the house positively refused to partake of a too generous hospitality. The policemen on duty are said also to steadily decline such favors.

INDICTMENT OF THE ACCUSED.

A Baltimore telegram of Saturday says: In the Criminal Court of Baltimore City, to-day, Judge Gilmer presiding, the grand jury came in a little after two o'clock with two presentments against Mrs. Elizabeth G. Wharton. The first for feloniously, wlifully and of malice aforethought, killing and murdering General William Scott Ketchum, United States army, by administering tarter emetic or some other william Scott Ketchum, United States army, by administering tartar emetic or some other poisonous drug, on or about June 28th, 1871. The second presentment is for attempting the murder of Eugene Van Ness by administering poison, about the same time.

There were, witnesses before the grand.jury, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Van Ness, Mr. and Mrs. H. Snowden, Dr. P. C. Willers, P. S. C. Chor, Dr. Alken, professor of

Ness, Mr. and Mrs. H. Snowden, Dr. P. C. Williams, Dr. S. C. Chew, Dr. Alken, professor of chemistry University Maryland, and General B. G. Bryce, Paymaster-General, U. S. A. The grand jury was composed of some of the leading and most influential citizens of Britimore, one being a prominent State seastor. As the case is not ballable, the sheriff will take Mrs. Wharton in custody this afternoon. It has produced intense avoltament in this city. roduced intense excitement in this city. .

A CURIOUS CANDLE .- An invention was A CURIOUS CANDLE.—An invention was troduced into this country from Russia Cassius M. Clay, late minister to that government, which is rapidly coming into favor het it is a perpetual candle, and really seems be worthy of the name. The candle consi of a small brass tube, within which is placed close fitting wick soaked with kerosene. Tube is screwed into a candlestick, and fits ride another the made of white china a tube is screwed into a candiestick, and fits side another tube, made of white china, as simulating closely a condie in appearance, ti whole taking a look of an ordinary candle at candiestick. By heating the top of the bra tube the kerosene-soaked wlok generates g and gives a fine blaze through a number small apertures in the end of the tube. good light for five hours is, it is said, furnish thus for the cost of one cent. This is certain both simple and economical, and would see to obviate many of the dangers and objectio to the use of kerosene. It could easily to obviate many of the dangers and objection to the use of kerosene. It could easily made useful in rallway cars, and for hotel useful described by the cheapest and most prical form of lamp. The expense for elit candle or oil would be much less than that any lamp now in use, while it would form desirable article for addition to the hardway trade.

-Frau Phillipina Mangelsdorf is the i female apothecary in Prussia. She had to udergo a rigid examination before the government censors of the province of Pomerania.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

CHARLESTON, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1871.

Great Fire and Loss of Life at Rheims-An Emigration Meeting Broken Up in London-Shipwreck and Loss of Life-Spain Determined to Hold Cuba-The Fight in Cores-Cholers in Po-

PARIS, July 17. The court-martial for the trial of the Comnunists commenced to-day. The Avenir says Thiers has written to the

Pope a vague letter promising diplomatic support if the other powers join France. A great fire was occasioned in Rheims yes terday by the explosion of a quantity of petroleum. Fifty persons were killed and wounded by the explosion, and many buildings in the business portion of the city were burned. The official journal states that the explosion in the works of St. Maur was accidental. Six persons were killed and thirty wounded.

LONDON, July 17. The police of London dispersed a meeting in Hyde Park, the object of which was promotion of emigration from the United Kingdom. This action was rendered necessary by the noise and confusion incident to the proceedings.

The chief of police of Dublin died yesterday from wounds received a few days since, at the hands of a supposed Fenian. The murderer

The ship Nahmon, from Bombay, foundered in the Indian Ocean. Thirty lives were lost. The Spanish Cortes passed a resolve to hold Cuba at any cost. In consequence of the war discussion the Spanish Cabinet will dissolve and a radical ministry will be formed. The Coreans claim that after the ship Gene-

ral Sherman was wrecked the crew committed murder and piracy, and vere executed under the forms of law. It is officially announced that the Asiatic

cholera has appeared in several places in Po-

land. NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 17. According to the revised census able, the population in the Statesand organized Territories is as follows: Whites 33,581,680; colored 4,879.323; Indian 25 723; Chinese 63,196; Japan-ese 55—total 38,519,987.

Commissioner Parker has resigned the office because, he alleges, the action of Congress has reduced its duties to mere clerkships. The President, in accepting the resignation, lands Parker's honesty and interest in behalf of his

Tad Lincoln is dead. Commander Wm. Mitchell is dead. Commander Wm. Mitchell is dead. The grand jury indicted James Dell and White, respondents, Titder and Kirby, telegraphers, for contempt at Senate. Mr. Tinder, manager or the office here, refused to surrender messages; and Mr. Kirby, who was in charge of the office, refused to give information regarding the time of filing, by whom, and whose manuscript. Commissioner Pleasanton has approved of the Langburg rectifying apparatus.

the Lansburg rectifying apparatus.

Boutwell to-day referred back to Pleasantton the New York Central Railroad case for adjustment, without regard to the company's appeal. Pleasanton will allow considerable time for the company to present their bonds and other official statements in support of their claims of abatement.

THE STORM KING ON THE RAMPAGE.

New York, July 17.
Yesterday's storm blew a six thousand pound bell from a one hundred and thirty feet tower. A falling tree crushed a carriage in Filth avenue. A yacht was capsized in the bay, and a man drowned. A brig was struck by lightning. The streets were flooded and chimneys blown down. A three year olderlid was drowned from a cansized boat. child was drowned from a capsized boat. VINELAND, MD., July 17.

A fearful tornado, with thunder, lightning and rain, passed over this place yesterday.

The Episcopal Church, two rairoad depots, and several houses were prostrated. No lives

Sr. Louis, July 17.
Yesterday the mercury ranged from a 100 to a 105. There were three fatal sunstrokes. A man and a woman were killed by lightning which struck a house in St. Joseph,

Missouri.

CINCINNATI, July 17.

Farmer Near, of Norwold, was killed by lightning from an almost cloudless sky

William B. Oakley and many other prominent firemen in this city were killed by lightning the morning.

ning this morning.

THE NEGRO KU-KLUX IN NORTH CAR-OLINA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 17. WILMINGTON, N. C., July 17.

In Robeson County, this morning, Lowry, and his band of negro outlaws waylaid and killed Daniel Murdoch McLean, a prominent citizen, and Hugh McLean, his brother, a youth only 13 years old. They also wounded Archibald McCollom. These parties were riding along the public road in a buggy, and were fired on from a thicket in the woods. A fearful state of terror exists among the women were ared on from a thicket in the woods. A fearful state of terror exists among the women and children in Robeson County. The sheriff has a posse of 150 men in the field, but his efforts thus far have been utterly fruitless.

THE RACES AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, July 17. Oysterman won the first—time 4.04; Jno.
Daniels won the second—time 1.192, and Mary
Stark won the third—time 3.45.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, July 18. Mashinogon, July 18.

The condition is favorable for local storms to-night from Missouri to Teanessee. The threatening weather, with rain, will probably extend during the night over the Carolinas with severe local storm. Pleasant weather will probably continue from the lower lakes to the Atlantic. The low barometer in the extreme northwest will probably extend to Lake Huron Tuesday evening, with local storms west of Lake Michigan.

Vesterday's Weather Reports of the

Yesterday's Weather Reports of the Signal Service, U. S. A .- 4.47 P. M.

ead- ore, the	Observation.	of Baro-	meter	IO II Of	t skima	of the
has	Augusta	29.75	92	W	Fresh.	Chring.
	Baltimore	29.84	83	N	Fresh.	Fair.
	Boston	29.67	79	NW	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Regis	Butfalo, N. Y	29.72	73	NW	Fresh.	Cloudy.
in-	Charleston	29.83	92	SW	Geutle.	Fair.
by	Cheyenne, W. T.	29.19	77	U'm		l.t. Rain
ern-	Chicago	29.91		SE	Fresh.	Fair.
ere.	Cincinnati	29.94	80	NE	Gentle.	Fair.
to	Cleveland	29.89	15		Gentie.	Fair.
	Corinne, Utah	29.45	94		Fresh.	Fair.
ists	Detroit	29.80	76	W	Gentle.	Fair.
d B	Duluth, Min	29.83	81	N	Fre-h.	Fair.
The	Indianapolis	29.8	78	E	Light.	Cloudy.
in-	Rest, Fla	30.11	82 76		Light. Gentle.	Fair.
and	Knoxville, Tenn.	29.84	84		Gentle.	Fair. Lt.Rain
the	Lake City, Fla .:	29.91	97		Fresh.	Pair.
and	Memphis. Tenn	29 86	78	4E	Fresh.	Fair.
2201	Milwankee, Wis.	29.89		NW		Fair.
gas	Moulle	29.94	95	E	Fresh.	Thring.
of	Nastiville	29 88	77	NW		air.
. A	New London, Ct.	29.65	92		Fresh.	Fair.
hed	New Orleans	29.75	76	NW	Brisk.	Fair.
	New York Omaha, Neb	292	83		Gentle	Cloudy.
inly	Oswego, N. Y	29.67	71	W	Fresh.	Pair.
eem	Philadelphia	29.79	78	NW		Fair.
ons	Pittsburg, Pa	29.95	77		Light.	Fair.
be	Portland, Me	29.61	72	NW	Gentle.	Fair.
use	Rochester, N. Y.	29.71	73	\W	Brisk.	Fair.
rac-	san Francisco	29.93	63	SW		Pair.
her	Savannah	29 85	94	W	Gentle.	Fair.
of	St. Louis	29:83	93	NE	Gentle.	Fair.
n a	St. Paul, Minn	29.90	79	W	Light.	Pair.
вге	Toledo, O	29.84	80	VW	Fresh.	Fair
arc	Washington.D.C.	29.77	83	N .	Presh.	Fair.
	Wilmington, N.C.	29.79	85.	W	Lighi.	Cloudy.
	Vorfolk	29.73	85	C'm		Fair.
first	Lynchburg	29.76	84	N	Gentle.	Fair.
un-	eavenworth	29.89	9.1	E	Gentie.	Hazy.
-DIS	Cape Ma	29.76	79		Brisk.	Clear.
	Mt. Washington.	29.83	38	NW	Gentle.	Cloudy.

A SINGULAR PROCEEDING.

Curious Case of Negro Justice-Trial by Jury a la Mode d'Afrique-Thirtynine Well Laid on-No Ku-Klux Need

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] GRAHAM'S, S. C., July 16.

Apply.

I write you an account of a semi-judicla transaction which took place about three miles and a half from this place on Saturday last, 15th instant, at Sojourner's mill.

One Smart Loyd, colored, obtained posses sion of a bushel of corn from Sojourner's mill in not exactly an orthodox manner; and on being accused of the theft, first denied in but afterwards "acknowledged the corn." He was threatened with the terrors of a trial justice, and in order to prevent his punish-ment by the law, he offered to be tried by a jury of his peers, and to submit to whatever award they agreed upon. His proposition was accepted, and he selected the following men and brethren as jurymen to try the case:

March Sojourner, Abraham Walker, Lewis Felder, Jeff Wright, Toby Sojourner and

Feider, Jeff Wright, Toby Sojourner and Alfred Boylston.

The facts of the case being duly made known to the jury, they retired under an umbrageous pak to deliberate what they should do in the matter. After consultation they decided that, in their opinion, the said Smart Lloyd be allowed to receive forty lashes, save one, to be there and then laid on; to which he aforesaid Smart Lloyd agreed. The names of the jury were then put into a hat, and Smart drew to see who should wallop him. He selected Abraham Walker, (a lett-handed blacksmith) who, procuring a hickory of regulation size, proceeded then and there to lay the aforesaid forty stripes, save one, upon the lation size, proceeded then and there to lay the aforesaid forty stripes, save one, upon the person of Smart Lloyd; which he did to the satisfaction of all concerned, except the said Smart, whom he made smart in more than one place before he finished the castigation. I write you this plain account of the afore, said transaction, to prevent any stopid reports of "Ku-Kluxism" that may be raised for political capital out of this affair.

cal capital out of this affair.

The culprit and all concerned in the affair are colored men; and all (with the exception of Smart) are respectable hard-working men, who don't want too much law, and took this thod of settling the matter without putting the county to any expense.

THE RIOT AT . REEVESVILLE -- NO . LIVES LOST.

Colonel E. L. Mann, S. N. G., the commis sioner who was sent to the scene of the late battle by the Governor, publishes the results of his observation in the Columbia Union, of Saturday. He says:

Saturday. He says:

About three months ago a Mr. Blount, of North Carolina, came to Reevesville, on the South Carolina Railroad, about fifty miles north of Charleston, bringing with him eight or ten men to make and ship shingles to Charleston. Among them were two miserable or ten men to make and ship shingles to Charleston. Among them were two miserable scamps by the name of John Alexander and C. Bilzard, who, from the first, amused themselves by whipping, kicking and threatening the lives of all the colored men they found in the village, in squads of one, two and four men, often drawing their revolvers and runing them through houses and across lots into the woods, until they were afraid to come to the village on Saturday to get their supplies for the next week.

the village on Saturday to get their supplies for the next week.

On last Saturday, July 8, they came in in large squads, all armed with guns, fistols or clubs, saying that if any of their number were beat, or their lives threatened by those North Carolinians, some of them would get hurt; that they were bound to defend theirselves. Mr. Blount told his men that they had better let those colored men alone or they would get into trouble. This admonition, however, was not heeded, and about 10 o'clock at night they

me last night when I left there that the doc-tor thought that they would all get well. Mr. Blount also said that John Alexander and C. Bilzard were wholly to blame for the riot. The negroes say the naive white men of Col-leton County have dealt fairly with them, and that no bad feeling ever existed in the neigh-borhood until these rumans came here.

POPPING'THE QUESTION.

How this Cheerful Work is Done fr

From an article in the London Saturday Reiew on this absorbing question we quote as to different methods:

THE PLEA OF LONG ACQUAINTANCE.

Of all the pleas, we think that of long acquaintance is the most discouraged by fiction, from Dumbledikes downward. When Jeanle Deans is obliged to be explicit with her extraordinary lover, "I love another man better than you, and I canna marry ye," his astonishment is quite natural. "Another man better than me, Jeanle! How is that possible, woman? se has kenned me sae long?" Dum-bledikes had read no novels. He could not, therefore, understand why habit should not work the same results on both sides. Jeanie work the same results on both sides. Jeanie even, for the same reason, thought the argument plausible. Instead of confuting she accepted it. "Ay, but Lalard, I kenned him langer." It is this long acquaintance which at once makes Johnny Eames such a persevering sultor and renders his case hopeless. He cannot understand the force of a sudden fancy, and expects to sapersede it. In fact, however, it he had come newly upon the scene he might have had some chance, but Lilly had known him long enough to be familiar, and it wouldn't do. She no longer cares for the other man, but he has shattered her as a tree is shattered by a storm. "It is no longer a tree," she says, "but a fragment." He argues, "Then be my fragment." "No, dear, it cannot be," Perhaps long acquaintance and a readiis shattered by a soin. It is no regard, tree," she says, "but a fragment." He argues, "Then be my fragment." "No, dear, it cannot be." Perhaps long acquaintance and a readiness to be made use of and to put up with fragments induces contempt, as in the case of Major Dobbin a. d his Amella. The man who falls into Tool's vein, and treats his own time, feelings and exertions as "of.no consequence," will not be accepted till the romance of life is HOW YOUNG GUPPY PROCEEDED.

Do our readers recall Mr. Guppy, the attorney's clerk in "Bleak House," whose delicate attention to his mother's habits does him so much honor? As a happy blending of the real and ideal, his proposal deserves quoting at length, though it meets with so chilling a return from the object of his passion:

"My present salary, Miss Summerson, at Kenge & Carboy's, is two pounds a week. My mother has a little property, which takes the form of a small life annulty. She is eminently calculated for a mother-in-law. She has her fallings, as who has not; but I never knew her to do it when company was present, at

her fallings, as who has not; but I never knew her to do it when company was present, at which time you may freely trust her with wins, spirits, or mait liquors. Miss Summerson, in the mildest language, I adore you. Would you be-so kind as to allow me (as I may say) to file a declaration—to make an offer?" Mr. Guppy went down on his knees. I said, "Get up from that ridiculous position immediately; sir, or you will oblige me to ring the bell." THE STRAIGHTFORWARD OFFER.

But, after all, the main use of this class of

reading is in the vast scope and field it opens to the intelligent inquirer—the immense variety of alternatives, whether for warning or example, which the pages of fiction hold out; for every lover in fiction furnishes material for one or the other. The unbounded choice is the every lover in fiction furnishes material for one or the other. The inbounded choice is the thing, directed by that insight into character and temperament which it is the high office of the novelist to instill. Thus the use of the word "wife" indicates the straightforward offer. It pleases simple women. "Anne

Thompson, will you be my wife?" is the o Thompson, will you be my wife?" is the conventional Quaker's first word of love-making. She says "Yes," and the thing is settled. Also it is effective where the advantage of wealth or position is on the gentleman's side. "Of course, Grace," said Major Grantier, "you know why I am here?" He paused, and then remembering that he had no right be expected an answer to such a question, he continued: "I have come here, dearest Grace, to ask you to be my wife." But there is a confident abruptness in this form that will not do under reversed circumstances. In opposition to

abruptness in this form that will not do under reversed circumstances. In apposition to this, some women are to be approached with timid, distant entreaty, as Tito to Romola: "If you will only let me say I love you—if you will. only think me worth loving a little." Then there is the manly offer of heart and hand, which is perhaps of all the modes the most taken for granted by the outside unthinking world. "There is my hand," say Lucius Mason to Sophia Furnival. "There is my hand," says ahe, as they stand holding one another paim to paim. He quite honest; she only able to reach the pitch of half honesty. Some times more point is made of the shape, and quality, and action of the hands; thus Felix Graham offers his broad right hand. "If you can take it, you cannot doubt my heart goes Grantake it, you cannot doubt my heart goes with it," and the timid Madeline says not a word, nor does she lift her eyes from the ground, but very slowly she raises her little hand and allows her soft; slight fingers, etc.

The subject is too full—full to overflowing for connected discussion within our limits. We can but touch here and there upon some of its innumerable heads. The question of letters, for instance! But here it must be owned that fiction has not so much the advantage over fact as in hand-to-hand encounter. Perhaps the whole matter of a love letter is condensed in Sam Weller's valentine:

"Before I see you I thought all women alike, but now Lifind what a soft headed, incredulous turnly I must have been for there ain't any-body like you, though I like you better than nothing at all."

WHERE IS THE CHAMPION TYPE-SETTER NOW? Moutreal paper of Tuesday last says: "At a ype-setting match held in Le Nouveau Monde office, last Thursday evening, between Alphonse Barrette and Alphonse Mondon, the former set 2038 ems and the latter 1944 ems. in an hour. The measure, type and copy were similar to those used at the match held throughout Canada and the United States on. throughout Canada and the United States was the 10th of May last. The best done then was by George Arensburg, of Philadeiphia, who by George Arensburg, of Philadeiphia, who composed 1822 ems and received the cham-pionship prize from the International Union. The two young French Canadians above mentioned have now surpassed him, and have proved their superior swittness, so far, over the craft on this continent. About fifty per-

EMANCIPATION IN BRAZIL.—A test vote on the government emancipation measure re-sulted in a government victory, the vote being 63 to 35, only eight deputies being absent. The vote was nominal, and it showed that the The vote was nominal, and it showed that the strength of the opposition to emancipatory legislation comes mainly from the two provinces of his de Janeiro and Minas Geraes. A considerable number of private emancipations have been reported from various parts of the empire, including one of some one hundred individuals.

Miscellaneous.

RUSSELL'S LIST

PLOWERS FROM THE UPPER ALPS, WILL FLOWERS FROM THE OFFER ALIFS, with a Glimpses of their Homes, superby illustrated with chromo lithographs, folio, \$12.50.

The Arts in the Middle Ages, and at the Period of the Renaissance. By Paul Lacroix, Curator of the Imperial Library of the Arsenai, Paris. Illustrated with nineteen chromo-lithographic prints, and upward of four hundred engravings on wood: \$12.

old was a strong position and with ninercen chromo-lithographic prints, and upward of four hundred engravings on wood. Sto.

Specimens of the Drawings of the ren Masters, with descriptive letter-press and twenty photographs, uniform with "Songs of Hone, with thirty-six illustrations by fenn, Hennessy, Griswold, &c., and eight strong with "Songs of Hone, with thirty-six illustrations by fenn, Hennessy, Griswold, &c., and eight strong with "Songs of Hone, with thirty-six illustrations by fenn, Hennessy, Griswold, &c., and eight strong with "Songs of Hone, with thirty-six illustrations by fenn, Hennessy, Griswold, &c., and eight strong with "Songs of Hone, with thirty-six illustrations by fenn, Hennessy, Griswold, &c., and eight strong with "Songs of Hone, with thirty-six illustrations by fenn, Hennessy, Griswold, &c., and eight strong with "Songs of Hone, with thirty-six illustrations by fenn, Hennessy, Griswold, &c., and eight strong with descriptive letter-press and twenty photographs, uniform with "Songs of Life," "Kasterity "Songs of Hone, with thirty-six illustrations by fenn, Hennessy, Griswold, &c., and eight strong with the Songs of Hone, with thirty-six illustrations by fenn, Hennessy, Griswold, &c., and eight strong with the Songs of Hone, with thirty-six illustrations by fenn, Hennessy, Griswold, &c., and eight strong with the Songs of Hone, with thirty-six illustrations by fenn, Hennessy, Griswold, &c., and eight strong with the Songs of Hone, with the vonders of Painting. Of the Spanish, French, Wonders of Painting. Of the Spanish, French, English and Flemish Schools. By Mr. Vlardoj. With numerous antetype and wood-cut illustrations, cloth, gilt. \$8.

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text from Bayard Taylor's new translation, Avol., 4to. \$4.

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hundred and eighty-four engravings, 1 yol., 8vo.

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CHIRES',

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DR. H. BARK,
No. 131 Meeting street.

MOUILLERON'S, &c

Dated at Orangeburg, S. O., June 28, 1871. Witness my hand and seal. T. H. COCKE, [L. 8.] Trial Justice.

To the Defendant T. ADDISON MURPHY: Take otice that the summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, was filed in the office i THOMPSON H. COOKE, Esq. Trial Justice at Orangeburg, in the State of South Carolini, on the thirteenth day of July, 1271.

Plaintiff's Attorneys, THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLI NA, ORANGEBURG COUNTY—In the Trial July Courts—Leopold Louis, Plaintin, again ADDISON MURPHY, Dereidant—Summon

To T. ADDISON MURPHY, Defendant in t action: You are hereby simmoned and red to be and appear before THOMPSON F. CO Esq., a Trial Justice in. and for the bonner

at the time and place above mentloyed, Plaintin will take judgment against you for sum of sixty-two dollars, together w

of the action.

IZLAB & DIBBLE, Plaintin's Attorneys
Dated at Orangeburg, S. Or. June 26, 1871.

mess my hand and seal.

T.H. COOKE [L. 5]

THOMPSON H. COOKE, Esq., Trial Jus THOMPSON H. COUNTY Of Grangeburg, in the County of Grangeburg, in the State of South Carolina, on the three thirdsy of July, 1871.

Plaintin's Attorneys, Russell street, fuly17-me Orangeburg, S. O.

THE STATE OF SOUTH GARO-LINA, COUNTY OF GEORGEROWN/Const. of Common Pleas.—WILLIAM BEYOF and JAMES BRYCE, partners under the firm name of WIL-LIAM BRYCE & CO., plainting, against JAMES J. PERKINS, defendant.—Copy summons for money

tion : You are hereby summoned and req filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the said county, on the minth da of June, 1871, and to serve a copy of you on the subscribers, at their omce C., within twenty days after th summons on you, exclusive of themsy of If you fail to answer this complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintim will take lungment against you for the sum of one hundred and inety-nine 21-100 dollars, ofth interest at the rate of seven per cent per samum, from the laird day of July, one thousand eight hundred and

Dated May 30, 1871. STI. WILSON A DOZUME Plainting Attorneys, Guorgetown, S. O.

eventy, and costs.

To the Defendant, JAMES J. PERKINS ! Take office that the summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, with complaint annexed was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, at Georgetown, in the County of Deorgetown, and State of South Carolina, on the

9th day of June, 1871. WILSON & DOZIER, Plaintins' Attorneys, Georgetown, S. C. jun19-m6

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLI-NA, COUNTY OF GEORGETOWN—Court of Com-mon Pleas.—HENBY W. DUBYRE and JOHN L. mon Pleas.—HENRY W. DURYRE and JOHN D.
MAGFADDIN, Partners under the drim nameso.
HENRY W. DURYRE & CO., Plainting, against
JAMES J. PERKINS, Defendant.—Copy Surmons.
for Money Demand.—(Complaint not served.)
To JAMES J. PERKINS, Defendant in this action: You are hereby summoned and regulied to
answer the complaint in this action, which was
filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Com-

mon Pleas for the said county, on the minth day June, 1871, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers at their office, Georgetown, South Carolina, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day If you fail to answer this complaint within the

time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and wenty seven 95-100 dollars, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the fourth tay of March, one thousand eight hundred and venty, and costs. Dated May 30th, 187L WILSON & DOZIER,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Georgetown, S. C.

To the Defendant, JAMES J. PERKINS: Take noice that the summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, with complaint annexed, was mon Pleas at Georgetown, in the County of Georgetown and State of South Carolina, on the ninth day of June, 1871.
WILSON & DOZIER, Plainting Attorneys, Georgetown, S. C.

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